

Partner, 1996-1999; Partner, Reed Smith LLP, 1999-2003; Judge, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 2003-Present.

Selected Activities: Delegate, American Bar Association House of Delegates, 1996-1998; Fellow, Academy of Trial Lawyers of Allegheny County; Member, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Member Professionalism Committee, 1999-2003; Member, American Inns of Court, University of Pittsburgh Chapter; Volunteer, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Pittsburgh, Inc., Director, 1995-Present, Past-President, 1999-2000; Member, Federalist Society; Treasurer, Republican Committee of Allegheny County, 2000-2003

Mr. LEAHY. We yield back all of our time.

Mr. SPECTER. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Thomas M. Hardiman, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Third Circuit? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHN-SON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senators were necessarily absent: the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 78 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Akaka	Dorgan	Mikulski
Alexander	Ensign	Murkowski
Baucus	Enzi	Murray
Bayh	Feingold	Nelson (FL)
Bennett	Feinstein	Nelson (NE)
Biden	Graham	Obama
Bingaman	Grassley	Pryor
Bond	Gregg	Reed
Boxer	Hagel	Reid
Brown	Harkin	Roberts
Brownback	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bunning	Hutchison	Salazar
Burr	Inhofe	Sanders
Byrd	Inouye	Schumer
Cantwell	Isakson	Sessions
Cardin	Kennedy	Shelby
Carper	Kerry	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Snowe
Chambliss	Kohl	Specter
Clinton	Kyl	Stabenow
Coburn	Landrieu	Stevens
Coleman	Lautenberg	Sununu
Collins	Leahy	Tester
Conrad	Levin	Thomas
Corker	Lieberman	Thune
Cornyn	Lincoln	Vitter
Craig	Lott	Voinovich
Crapo	Lugar	Warner
DeMint	Martinez	Webb
Dodd	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Dole	McConnell	Wyden
Domenici	Menendez	

NOT VOTING—5

Allard	Durbin	McCain
Cochran	Johnson	

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON NOMINATION OF JOHN PRESTON BAILEY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and

consent to the nomination of John Preston Bailey, of West Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of West Virginia?

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON NOMINATION OF OTIS D. WRIGHT II

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Otis D. Wright II, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Ms. MURKOWSKI pertaining to the introduction of S. 896 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mrs. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FAMILY-BASED METH TREATMENT ACCESS ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, substance abuse continues to claim victims, destroy families, and eat away at communities. Today, many communities in Illinois and across the country are struggling with the methamphetamine epidemic. Drug treatment centers in Illinois report an explosion in the number of people entering treatment for meth addiction. Public drug treatment providers have seen a 73 percent increase in meth treatment admissions in the last decade. Meth is having a particularly dire effect on families, tearing them apart and overwhelming our child welfare network. In 2004, more than half of the children en-

tering foster care in some areas of rural southeastern Illinois were forced into the program because their caretakers were meth abusers. Meth use among adult women has very real and tragic implications for child safety, foster care, and family breakups.

It is the stories of these mothers that paint the real picture of the disease of addiction. Last week, I met an amazing woman and mother whose story clearly represents the need for family-based treatment services. Imani has been in recovery from drug addiction for over 5 years. Before that, she was in and out of treatment programs, making six consecutive attempts to break the addiction. She fought to find a treatment program that would meet her needs as a mother of three young children. While she was using and bouncing between failed attempts, she became pregnant with a fourth child. With four children and dwindling hope, she made one more stab at sobriety.

Imani found an addiction and treatment center that offered a family-based approach to treatment services. Five years later, Imani is sober, living happily with her children, including her fourth child who is now a healthy young boy and is currently on his school's honor roll. Today, she advocates on behalf of other recovering mothers and the importance of family-based treatment services.

As we identify new methods to combat the disease of addiction, we must consider the specific needs of families. When mothers seek out treatment to heal from their addiction, they face a difficult battle. The world of substance abuse treatment is not designed with the needs of families in mind, and though the general programs may be successful for single men and women, families struggling with substance abuse issues find few opportunities to find treatment and recovery.

Family-based treatment centers combine substance abuse recovery with mental health counseling, medical treatment, parenting, education, and legal services. These programs provide essential assistance to the entire family, rather than just the parent, and have proven to be extremely effective. Studies consistently show that family-based treatment increases long-term sobriety, educational enrollment, and gainful employment, along with decreased criminal activity and child development delays. Addressing the meth crisis through a comprehensive family-treatment approach provides a cost-effective alternative to incarceration and foster care and yields consistently positive outcomes in child well-being, family stability, and lower recidivism rates. A Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, evaluation of family-based treatment programs in 2003 revealed that 60 percent of the mothers remained sober 6 months after discharge.

Family-based treatment acknowledges the important connection between a mother and her child. Many

women cannot successfully go through substance abuse and mental health counseling if their children are excluded. More importantly, no woman should ever be forced to make that choice.

This is why I am proud that yesterday, Senator COLEMAN and I joined to introduce the Family-Based Meth Treatment Access Act of 2007. This bill will expand, intensify, and coordinate efforts to provide comprehensive, family-based substance abuse treatment for methamphetamine addiction. Our bill will provide additional funding for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment to award grants to programs that provide comprehensive, family-based substance abuse treatment for pregnant and parenting women. Throughout our entire Nation, there are only about 80 known family-based treatment centers. Two, the Women's Treatment Center and the program at Haymarket Center are in the State of Illinois. These grants will strengthen the work of these centers and provide opportunities for other centers to extend their services to additional mothers and their children.

The Family-Based Meth Treatment Access Act also gives priority to programs serving rural and mental health professional shortage areas affected by high rates of meth addiction. The State of Illinois knows far too well the impact that the meth epidemic has had on our communities, especially those in rural areas. We need to strengthen services where the epidemic has made the biggest impact on the health of women and their children and where family-based treatment services are not readily available.

Finally, the bill provides assistance to organizations that help nonviolent offenders overcome their drug addiction. Many organizations provide comprehensive, family-based substance abuse treatment services to nonviolent offenders as an alternative to incarceration. These services are a successful model for the road to recovery and give families hope for the future. They are cost-effective and they yield consistently positive outcomes.

Family-based treatment services are a proven method for recovery for women with children, and we should make these programs available everywhere. Imani is just one example of the success of family-based treatment. I invite my colleagues in the Senate to support the Family-Based Meth Treatment Access Act and to make this successful reality possible for other recovering mothers and their children.

COMMERCE PROVISIONS IN S. 4

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank Senators LIEBERMAN and COLLINS for working with the Commerce Committee to include important security measure in the bill that passed the Senate yesterday. And, I thank my longtime friend Senator INOUE for his willingness to work in committee and

on the Senate floor on a bipartisan basis to develop and pass these measures.

We have made tremendous strides to secure our Nation since the horrific attacks of September 11, particularly with respect to the security of our Nation's transportation systems, and ensuring interoperable communications needed most during times of crisis.

As the debate over this bill demonstrates, our job is far from over, for there are still more improvements to be made and gaps to close. In matters of security, we must not become complacent; as our enemies adapt, so must we.

The Commerce Committee's aviation and surface transportation legislation, which have been included in S. 4 will significantly enhance the ability of the Department of Homeland Security DHS, and the Transportation Security Administration TSA, to fulfill their missions. These provisions were developed by the Commerce Committee while Mindful of the delicate balance between implementing tough security measures and the effect such regulations may have on the Nation's economy and the movement of goods.

The aviation provisions incorporated into S. 4 were reported by the Commerce Committee on February 13 as S. 509, the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 2007. The provisions incorporate aviation-related 9/11 Commission recommendations, and provide TSA with additional tools to carry out its layered approach to security.

To do this, the aviation security provisions dedicate continued funding for the installation of in-line explosive detection systems utilized for the enhanced screening of checked baggage at our Nation's airports.

We all recognize the importance of screening 100 percent of cargo transported to and within the United States. Last Year, in the Safe Port Act, Congress acted to ensure that all cargo arriving in the U.S. by sea be screened. In S. 4, we ensure that 100 percent of air cargo also is screened. The U.S. air cargo supply chain handles over 50,000 tons of cargo each day, of which 26 percent, is designated for domestic passenger carriers.

Screening is particularly important in Alaska. Anchorage is the No. 1 airport in the U.S. for landed weight of cargo, and it is No. 3 in the world for cargo throughput. Our provision requires TSA to develop and implement a system to provide for the screening of all cargo being carried on passenger aircraft.

To address on-going concerns about passenger prescreening procedures, the legislation requires DHS to create an office of appeals and redress to establish a timely and fair process for airline passengers who believe they have been misidentified against the no-fly or selectee watchlists.

TSA's layered approach to security relies not only upon equipment and technological advances, but also upon

improved security screening techniques employed by the TSA screeners, as well as the use of very effective canines. This legislation calls for TSA's national explosives detection canine team to deploy more of these valuable resources across the Nation's transportation network.

Mr. President, the bill passed by the Senate today also contains the provisions of S. 184, the Surface Transportation and Rail Security Act of 2007, which also was developed and reported on a bipartisan basis by the Commerce Committee.

While the aviation industry has received most of the attention and funding for security, the rail and transit attacks in Britain, Spain, and India all point to a common strategy utilized by terrorists. The openness of our surface transportation network presents unique security challenges. The vastness of these systems requires targeted allocation of our resources based on risk.

Most of the surface transportation security provisions in the bill before the Senate today have been included previously as part of other transportation security bills introduced by Senator INOUE, Senator MCCAIN, and myself. Many of the provisions in the substitute amendment passed the Senate unanimously last Congress, as well as in the 108th Congress. Each time, however, the House of Representatives has not found the need to address rail, pipeline, motor carrier, hazardous materials, and over-the-road bus security. The time has come to get these provisions to the President's desk.

The substitute also contains the provisions of the Commerce Committee-reported measure, S. 385, the Interoperable Emergency Communications Act. Since 2001, we have heard the cries of public safety officials that the police, firefighters and emergency medical response personnel throughout the country need help achieving interoperability.

With this \$1 billion program that helps every State, public safety will be able to move forward with real solutions and begin addressing the problems that have plagued our Nation's first responders for too long.

The legislation addresses the public safety issues that have been brought to the Commerce Committee's attention. It also creates a \$100 million fund to establish both Federal and State strategic technology reserves that will restore communications quickly in disasters equal in scale to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Added as amendments to the bill were a number of additional Commerce Committee items, for which I thank the managers of the bill, as well as Chairman INOUE for their support.

Included among those provisions was a measure that represents an important step forward for public safety because it approved the 9-1-1 modernization Act, which was reported last month by the Commerce Committee. I